

CIVIL WAR 1862

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WAR EPISODE

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Civil War Episodes

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Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the
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Mr. Lincoln Visits the French War Vessel.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The President visited the French frigate Gassendi to-day, being the first time a President of the United States ever went aboard a foreign vessel of war. He was received with the honors paid to crowned heads, and the same as are usually shown the Emperor. The yards were manned by the crew, who shouted *vive l'President*. The Secretary of State and Capt. Dahlgren accompanied the President, and the French Minister was aboard to receive the party.

From New York.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The new gunboat Port Royal was put into commission this afternoon under the command of Lieut. George W. Morris.

The steamer Kangaroo sailed for Liverpool this afternoon. She took out \$57,521 in specie.

Chicago Tribune

April 28 1862

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

B. Transcript — 7/10/1862
President Lincoln on James River.

Fortress Monroe, 7th. The steamer Juniata, while on the way to Harrison's Landing, yesterday, was fired into by a rebel field battery of six pieces, from a point just below our army. One person was injured, the Juniata was aground. Our gunboats soon dispersed the rebels.

A reconnoitring party yesterday found the rebel pickets within a mile of our army. Our troops at Hampton are throwing up breastworks.

The thermometer stood at 90 this evening.

July 8. Gen. Buraside is here, and had an interview with the President this morning. The President then proceeded up James river.

Flag Officer Wilkes arrived this morning.

Many stragglers from different regiments are daily arriving here, materially diminishing the number reported lost.

Two or three sutlers and civilians were arrested today, for not complying with the order to leave.

The fortifications of Yorktown are being placed in perfect order.

Several officers came with the President this morning on board the Ariel, and Gen. Halleck is believed to be among them.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Recd. from Gen. Dix 26/8/62
**Important Proclamation from the
President.**

Washington, 26th. Official documents necessary to consummate the recently arranged agreements for a general exchange of prisoners have been forwarded to Gen. Dix.

The President has issued a brief proclamation, warning all persons within the contemplation of the 6th section of the confiscation act to cease participating in aiding, countenancing or abetting the existing rebellion or any rebellion against the Government of the United States, and to return to their proper allegiance to the United States on pain of the forfeitures and seizures as within and by said 6th section provided.

Spencer's Herald Sept 6 1862
Baltimore, Sept 6, 1862
FROM WASHINGTON.

Aug. 5. It is certain that those whose duty it is to direct, from this point, warlike movements, have adopted such precautionary measures as will prevent premature disclosures of contemplated operations, and thus guard against the disastrous effects from that cause of either published or privately communicated statements. The wisdom of this policy is commended even by those whose official positions have heretofore given them some claim to be advised of the objects and purposes of the Administration. It was months ago charged or believed that through rebel spies in Washington the enemy was in constant receipt of much valuable knowledge not known to the loyal public; but only a few government officials, whose patriotism is above suspicion, can now be the possessors of information, the improper disclosure of which would prove detrimental to the best interests of the country.

Gen. Burnside has, it is believed, reached his new field of operations, and may soon, by the sole act of his own advancing, announce his exact locality.

The President today, accompanied by Secretary Seward and Gen. Sturgis, inspected the forts and camps on the south side of the Potomac. He was enthusiastically received by all the troops. At all points was the usual salute of cannon.

The following named officers in the volunteer service have been dismissed: Lieut. Charles A. Doerr, Capt. Joseph J. Bradley, Assistant Surgeon R. C. Thompson, Quartermaster Joseph G. Gates, Lieut. H. Dirks, Capt. E. Hobart of New York, Major James Dewitt, Thomas H. Peto, Lieut. Wanfield, Lieut. Joseph E. Lodge, Lieut. Charles H. Chandler of Pennsylvania, Major Gen. H. Richardson of Michigan, Lieut. Charles C. Grey of Vermont, Capt. Charles H. Gilman of Maine, Capt. Ubank of Kentucky.

There is authority for emphatically denying the truth of the statement that Secretary Seward has made strong remonstrance to the French Government against the presence in the Gulf of Mexico of a formidable fleet, nor has any other such action as reported been taken in the premises.

Mr. Duncan of South Carolina, but now known as a prominent citizen of Berlin, has been appointed Consul to Hanover.

William R. Wheeler of New York has been awarded the contract for supplying the Treasury Department with stationery.

The preliminary report of the census will be printed and ready for distribution in the course of the week.

THE BALTIMORE ARRESTS.

Railroad Trans. Oct 30, 1862
THE PRISONERS REMOVED FROM THE CITY.

An Order from the President for their Release.

Baltimore, 29th. The loyal citizens arrested last night were taken on board the steamer Baltimore, on which they proceeded down the Bay to Seven Foot Knoll, where they now lay at anchor. At the wharf there was much excitement. The city police who were at the boat were recalled, but were forced to remain by a cavalry force.

Governor Bradford reached the wharf before the departure of the boat, and was permitted to have an interview with Col. Rich, one of the prisoners, who is an aid to the Governor. On returning from the wharf, the Governor immediately telegraphed to the President, denouncing the arrest as an outrage, and demanding an unconditional release. Judge Bond also adjourned the Criminal Court on account of the arrest of the Clerk of the Court. Mr. Gardner declared his intention of going to Washington to see the President.

Dr. Armitage and Peter Saverwain, a committee appointed by the meeting last night, have just returned from Washington. They had an interview with the President, who informed them that he had sent an order to the War Department for their release, but up to the present hour, 10 P. M., no such order is known to have been received here.

In the meantime Judge Bond and Governor Bradford have gone to Washington, and the prisoners are spending the cold night on the steamer in the Bay.

There is much excitement and indignation here on the subject.

VETERAN RECALLS LINCOLN ORDER TO SHOUT AWAY BOYS

Would Rather Be Thrown From
Horse Than Miss Yells,
President Said

VISITED EX-PRISONERS

Sawtelle Resident Tells How
Executive Reviewed Group
of Exchanged Men

"Shout away boys. I'd rather be thrown than to think you couldn't shout; it shows me you have plenty of life and fight in you yet."

These were the words of Abraham Lincoln, recalled by S. W. Hart, a member of the Soldiers' home, and veteran of the Twenty-ninth Ohio infantry, who was one of several thousand exchanged prisoners assembled near Washington in October of 1862.

The veteran had been wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Port Republic, Virginia, June 9 of the same year. After five months in a Southern prison, Hart was exchanged and with many others was sent to Camp Distribution near Washington from where they were to be returned to their regiments.

Imprisonment and illness had left many of these soldiers pale and languid and it was a question in the minds of officers whether they were fit for active service at once. How the presence of the President brought out the demonstration that was so welcomed Hart tells in these words:

"Shortly after our arrival at this camp we were visited by President Lincoln, his cabinet and retinue of army officers, all of them mounted on high-spirited horses.

"As he neared the center of the line, we gave him the 'high sign' in the form of a shout that made his horse rear up on its hind feet and whirl completely around. We were alarmed for an instant for fear he might be thrown, but he stuck to his seat like a cowboy, took off his tall hat, swung it around his head and sang out: 'Shout away, boys. I'd rather be thrown than to think you couldn't shout. Your shouts show me you have plenty of life and fight in you yet.'"

